

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 2

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2868.

WILL MAKE THE RACE

Home Rulers Have Candidate for Fourth.

THE GOVERNORSHIP and the determination to put a candidate in the field for representative in the Fourth District were the principal topics of discussion at last evening's meeting of the Home Rule executive committee. Resolutions were adopted dealing with the governorship, which will be forwarded to Washington by the next steamer.

Reports were made by several committees upon matters referred to them, and were generally approved.

It was decided to make the race for representative in the Fourth District, and a committee on nominations was appointed, and three or four names referred to it, of men whom the executive committee said the Home Rule party has confidence in. F. W. Beardslee is one of the men mentioned. Rev. Hiram Bingham was also proposed.

The committee on organization is to begin immediately upon the canvassing of the district for the coming campaign, for the Home Rulers intend to take no chances on the attitude of the Republicans, and whether they put up a candidate or not, the Home Rule party intends to be prepared for a hard contest. The platform upon which their candidate is to make the race was adopted, and is as follows:

FOURTH DISTRICT PLATFORM.

The Home Rule Republican party, through its executive committee, makes declaration of the following principles as the basis on which it asks the support of the voters of the Fourth District for its candidate for Representative to fill the vacancy in the Legislature created by the death of Mr. A. Gilliam:

We endorse the suggestions and recommendations relative to this Territory made by the President of the United States in his message to Congress, and pledge our loyal support to the administration at Washington, D. C.

We demand a special session of the Territorial Legislature to be convened within forty days after the date of the election for the purpose of passing laws:

1. For the establishment of counties in the Territory and providing for their government.

2. For enacting a general municipal program under which the cities and towns of the Territory may be incorporated.

3. For the protection and advancement of the interests of the industrial classes of the Territory.

4. For the regulation of the sources of revenue, including the adjustment of charges on all public utilities operated by the government, so that their operation shall yield the yearly pro rata of revenue required to meet the indebtedness incurred in their construction and maintenance, and no more.

5. For a loan act providing for a bond issue, as permitted by the organic act, proceeds to be expended solely for productive works.

6. For the apportionment of Senators for the two and four-year terms, in accordance with the organic act creating this Territory.

7. For setting aside the revenue from certain fixed sources, for the payment of the fire claims in the event of Congress acting unfavorably on the petitions concerning payment of these claims from the Federal treasury.

We make the demand in the name of those Americans in these islands who feel that the representations of the Territorial Executive to the President and Congress relative to the legislation for this Territory are unnecessary in fact, and cast a reflection on the ability of the electorate of the Territory and its representatives to properly interpret their rights and privileges under the organic act.

Believing that the voters of the Fourth District are favorable to the immediate enactment of legislation embodied in this platform, we ask their support of our candidate as a direct appeal to the Governor to withdraw from the policy of obstruction that has characterized his administration of affairs in this Territory, and to turn his efforts to the amelioration of the strained and unfortunate conditions existing in this community during the past year; conditions which, if permitted to continue, will cause intense hardship and suffering, if not actual bankruptcy for many of our business interests and their employees.

Our motto for this election: "That the people may rule."

Another meeting for the Home Rule committee is to be held Thursday evening, at which final action will be taken upon the governorship resolutions, and the nomination for Fourth District representative will be made.

NO ITEMS FOR THESE ISLANDS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The river and harbor appropriation bill will not be reported to the House till next Monday, but I learn on unquestioned authority that it will carry no items for Hawaii. Provision is to be made for Pearl Harbor with additional appropriation, but I understand that it will be

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



WILL TESTA GO TO TONGA ALSO?



THE POLO GAME WILL BE PLAYED TODAY FOR THE MCKINLEY MEMORIAL FUND



HE MUST HAVE GONE THIS WAY

INTERESTING LOCAL GOSSIP FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Although State Senator George R. Carter, of Honolulu, has not up to this date put in an appearance, the gossip about the governorship rages vigorously. Some things have undoubtedly been done in the interim, but whether they will bear any fruit remains to be seen after the consultation with President Roosevelt. Some who have been anxiously awaiting Mr. Carter's coming have inclined to the opinion that he might have come here quietly and gone away, after an interview with the President. That opinion, so far as I am able to ascertain, after very careful investigation, is unfounded.

There is a strong belief in some quarters that, if President Roosevelt is determined to make a change in the governorship, Mr. Carter may loom up as a probability. This is strengthened by the information that Mr. H. P. Baldwin will not accept it, and that efforts have already been made to impress this fact upon the President. The telegraph service to New England, whither Mr. Carter is supposed to have gone after leaving New York, continues to be crippled, and those who have been trying to learn of his whereabouts by wire, have not succeeded.

Mr. Edgar Cayless, of Honolulu, who was at the Capitol today, suggested a new gubernatorial candidate. "I am in no wise a candidate for appointment to succeed Judge Humphreys," said he by way of preface, "nor would I accept the judgeship under any circumstances. I hold principle ever higher than politics."

If the wishes of the predominant element of Hawaii were respected, R. W. Wilcox would be appointed as Governor. Mr. Baldwin's refusal will leave the situation divided between Hon. George R. Carter and some good strong, clean man, whose appointment would tend most towards harmony. "Sam Damon, as such a man, is the most available candidate at hand, and it is not improbable that he may be asked to accept it."

With Delegate Wilcox still confined to the home of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, there is little active work here in behalf of the Home Rule propaganda. Mr. Cayless called to see him this afternoon and found him convalescing slowly.

There is no little expectancy from this end of the line over the long looked-for resignation of Judge Humphreys. It is remarkable the change in sentiment that has occurred since the judge was here last summer. By courteous receptions to the newspaper men the judge succeeded in getting some rare matter in his own behalf injected into the columns of the New York dailies and other leading journals of the country. "I assisted him in doing that," said E. S. Little, who represented the defunct Republican here. "Duane E. Fox, the judge's attorney, helped along some, but, after all, I did the business."

"The judge is a pretty cheap proposition," continued Mr. Little, as he rode home the other evening on the tail end of a fourteen street car. "He con-

ceded the people here for a time, but they are getting on to him now. I believe he is bound to go after a little time. He is an element of discord in the islands, and not fitted for the office. I am satisfied that the President would be glad to be rid of him."

The correspondents of the New York papers that printed articles lauding Humphreys and his dispensation, along last summer, sing a like song. Robert L. O'Brien, one of the correspondents of the New York Evening Post, who wrote some complimentary things about Judge Humphreys, stated that he had learned things since then that caused him to regret what he had written at first. Mr. O'Brien said that Mr. Fox was the middle-man who brought him in contact with Judge Humphreys first. Major Dickinson, of the New York Tribune, who also wrote some complimentary things about the judge and his career in Hawaii, also said that Mr. Fox was the middle-man in his case.

At any rate, the clippings were carefully gleaned by Mr. Little and forwarded back to Hawaii for reproduction in Judge Humphreys' newspaper. Instances might be multiplied, but the surprising feature of the talks is the unanimity with which all declare their change of heart as to the merits of the controversy, although all agree that Judge Humphreys in his personal relations was most agreeable to them.

The Hawaiian ditch bill still remains in committee. It was expected that a report would be made last Friday, but the committee took it up Saturday and entered into quite a discussion. There is a very strong determination, apparently, to make the bill very simple in its provisions, and not grant a monopoly to any one company. The measure may hang fire for some time yet.

The opposition to it has been effective to an extent, and will probably be able to dictate substantially the terms under which it becomes a law, if it does become law.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

The news of most local interest arriving by yesterday's steamer was the following Associated Press dispatch:

WASHINGTON, March 6.—As the result of two conferences with George R. Carter of Hawaii, the President today wired to San Francisco, to catch the steamer Coptic for Honolulu, a dispatch to Governor Sanford B. Dole, requesting him to come to Washington at his earliest convenience to discuss Hawaiian matters. Governor Dole some time ago expected to come here of his own motion, but later appeared to have changed his mind. The situation in Hawaii is so complicated that the President wants the best light obtainable on the subject. From the latter indications the President will take no radical steps in dealing with island politics, and talk of a clean sweep of executive and judicial officials there is unwarranted.

Carter will remain in this country until after Governor Dole's arrival at Washington.

The message received by Governor Dole is as follows:

Washington, Mar. 6th.
Hon. S. B. Dole, Honolulu:
President wishes you to come to Washington, and has asked me to remain until you arrive.

GEORGE R. CARTER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Speaker Henderson today presented to the House a request of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico setting forth the depressed condition of the coffee industry, and asking that a bounty of 5 cents a pound be paid out of the United States Treasury for coffee raised in Porto Rico and exported.

WILL AID GRAZIERS

Live Stock Men to Form Close Body.

With a degree of enthusiasm which was worthy of the cause, the graziers of the islands met in considerable force at the directors' room of Castle & Cooke yesterday and formed the Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association. There have been 26 names attached to the articles of association.

The meeting indicated that there will be good work done by the association, for every man present seemed to feel that the time was here for concerted action upon the matter at hand, and there was not a single person chosen to act for the body who did not willingly take up the task. The first gathering was held in the morning, and at that time D. P. R. Leenberg was chosen chairman and F. M. Swanzy temporary secretary. Then an adjournment was had for the purpose of getting together more of the cattle-men of the city, so the meeting held at 2 p. m. was one full of interest. The permanent officers were first chosen. They are: President, D. P. R. Leenberg; vice president, Eben Low; secretary, A. F. Judd; treasurer, A. B. Wood. Executive Committee: L. L. McCandless, A. W. Carter, W. H. Cornwell, Francis Gay and Julian Monsarrat.

The by-laws of the association were then adopted. They declare the purpose of the association to be the bettering of the live stock of the islands, the conserving of the interests of the graziers, the improvement of the pasture lands and the forage plants, the care of the forests and the reforestation of the lands of the islands. The principal object of the association will be the bringing and breeding of a better class of horses and cattle. After these sheep will run a third with attention to hogs as the subject which will attract the least attention of all.

There were very few changes in the by-laws or articles of association, and before the adjournment of the meeting all the groundwork had been laid for an association which would give to the association wide latitude. A special committee on herd book, composed of W. H. Cornwell, Eben Low and Julian Monsarrat, was appointed, and when the meeting adjourned it was to be called together again on Saturday, when it is expected there will be a system of registration prepared by the committee. There will be submitted as well a complete plan for affiliation with the Live Stock Association of the United States, which will give full weight to the registration of the association.

The names on the articles of association are the following: The Hawaiian Agricultural Company, R. C. Searles, L. Von Tempy, J. Monsarrat, E. Low, F. M. Swanzy, Palmer and Frank Woods, M. P. Robinson, W. M. Giffard, A. W. Carter, W. C. Achi, A. Mason, Robert Hind, J. M. Horner, A. F. Judd, Dr. J. H. Raymond, H. Waterhouse & Company, H. P. Baldwin, Samuel Parker, W. H. Cornwell, Prince David Kawanakoa, H. M. von Holt, S. E. Damon, C. A. Brown, A. Dowsett, L. L. McCandless, George Campbell, and Samuel Parker Jr.

It is the fond hope of the growers that in time they become to the cattle interests of Hawaii what the Planters' Association now is to the sugar business. There will be not only a registry, but as well there will be prepared a set of rules for the carrying on of a regular information bureau, and in time there will be brochures, which will aid in the dissemination of the facts concerning the industry here, and investigations made by the graziers which will serve their fellows.

PARKER TO LEAVE FOR THE CAPITAL

Col. Samuel Parker let it be known among his friends at the Moana Hotel last evening that he would leave for the coast next week. It was the gossip in the street yesterday that Col. Parker had arranged to go to Washington with Judge Humphreys. Among his friends there is expressed some fears that the latter may not be able to make the trip. The point is made that his serious condition showed in the weakness which prevented him from standing during the E. C. Macfarlane funeral service, and his withdrawal from the toast making remarks at the Irish banquet. Col. Parker's determination is taken by many to mean that he will fight his own battles, not waiting for reinforcement.

Last Month's Ships.

The Bureau of Navigation reports 46 vessels of 8607 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered during the month of February, 1902, as follows: Atlantic and Gulf, 29, gross tonnage 6372; Pacific, 6, gross tonnage 2229. Forty-three wooden vessels were constructed and three built of steel. Thirty of these were sailing vessels, and 16 steamers. The largest vessel included in these figures is the ship Atlas, 3381 tons, built at Bath, Maine, for the Standard Oil Company.

DAVIS TRIES IT AGAIN

Claims W. G. Smith is Legally in Quod.

(From Saturday's daily)

GEORGE DAVIS made another attempt to send Walter G. Smith to prison yesterday and to cite High Sheriff Brown for contempt in releasing him upon the order of Chief Justice Frear. Davis claimed, and he was sustained by a clear and unimpeachable jury, that the writ of habeas corpus was invalid, in that Mr. Smith had not been brought into the presence of the Chief Justice before the writ was issued. The Circuit Court very generously agreed to take no further action in the matter until Chief Justice Frear was given an opportunity to remedy the mistake that they held he had made.

Davis landed in the courtroom shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and notwithstanding the fact that the McCarthy trial was in progress, and a witness was under examination, was allowed to interrupt the proceedings to tell his troubles.

"I want a citation issued for the Hon. A. M. Brown, High Sheriff, to show cause why he shouldn't be punished for contempt in not obeying the mitimus of this court in the case of Walter G. Smith," said Davis.

Deputy Attorney Donahue objected to any remarks upon that case before the jury, as he didn't want a mistrial, and Mr. Davis was ordered by the court to restrain himself until the jury could be sent from the room.

"I propose to show," continued Davis, "that Walter G. Smith is not in custody upon the mitimus, as was directed."

"There is a receipt here from the High Sheriff showing that he was in custody," said Judge Gear.

"He is not in custody, and was released without authority," continued Davis.

At this stage of the proceedings Judge Gear sent for Humphreys, and the two judges occupied the bench together. Davis then asked to go upon the stand to prove his assertion, and he was accordingly sworn.

"I was appointed by the court," he testified, "to appear in amicus curia. A few minutes ago I saw the High Sheriff and asked him if Walter G. Smith was in custody under the mitimus, and he said 'no.' I asked him then if he had brought Mr. Smith before the Supreme Court, and he said 'no,' but that he had released him upon a writ of habeas corpus, a copy of which he delivered to me. And here it is," concluded Davis, as he handed the document to the court and left the stand.

"I contend that the body of Walter G. Smith was not delivered before the Supreme Court before the mitimus was issued, and the only way the High Sheriff could release him was to have the body of Walter G. Smith appear before the Chief Justice with the return before him. The mitimus issued by this court is in full force, the writ of habeas corpus not being valid. This is not a matter that I care to personally try, but the High Sheriff should be compelled to obey the mitimus. The authorities are all one way, and the writ is of no effect. The only way is to make the High Sheriff show cause."

At this stage of the proceedings Judge Gear announced a recess of five minutes to "consider" the matter. When they returned Robinson was brought along, and the three judges occupied the bench together, when Gear delivered "his" opinion.

Judge Gear said in substance: "It appearing to the court that the mitimus heretofore issued by the court, in the matter of the contempt of Walter G. Smith, was placed in the hands of the bailiff, and the respondent was placed by him in the custody of the High Sheriff. It appears now that Walter G. Smith is not in custody, but was released under the order of Chief Justice Frear, admitting him to bail in the sum of \$500. It appearing further to this court the order issued was beyond the power of the Chief Justice, and it is not entitled to the respect of this court. I think that if the error is called to the attention of the Chief Justice, that the order will be revoked, and the Sheriff ordered to take him into custody. I think it is due to the Chief Justice to call the error to his attention before action is taken."

"But I have called the matter to the attention of the Chief Justice," protested Davis, "and he promised to look into it. I have no doubt but what he will revoke the writ and supersede the order admitting the respondent to bail."

Here Judge Humphreys leaned over and whispered anxiously into Gear's ear.

"Judge Humphreys calls my attention to the fact that the order made by the Chief Justice is null and void, and that the defendant is admitting the defendant to bail. I have no doubt but his attention is called to it, he will revoke the order, and the return not being until the 21st of April, undoubtedly the defendant will serve his sentence before the time is up. I think it is due to call the attention of the Supreme Court to the error. It is perhaps only a mistake or inadvertence. Even the Chief Justice is liable to mistakes, as all courts are. He is not divine. The defendant should not have been released upon that order, for the order is of no effect."

"It will let the matter drop until morning, and see if the mitimus has not been obeyed, and the defendant placed in custody. If he is not, I shall certainly ask that the High Sheriff be ordered to show cause," said Davis, in conclusion.

The question of the validity of the order made by Chief Justice Frear was presented to him during the afternoon, but no decision was reached. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Davis both appeared in the judge's chambers, and Chief Justice Frear promised to pass upon the matter this morning. Just before Judge Gear left the bench last evening, Davis burst into the courtroom and said, "Well, he promised to consider it and pass upon it in the morning."

"I can't see what there is to consider; it's plain enough," replied Gear.

It is reported on the streets that strenuous efforts were made to have Mr. Smith indicted by the grand jury for something in connection with the

EDWARD MACFARLANE LAID AWAY IN NUUANU VALLEY



THE LATE E. C. MACFARLANE.

LADEN with flowers and covered with a black pall, the casket containing the mortal remains of Edward Creamor Macfarlane was borne yesterday afternoon from the Catholic cathedral to the last resting place in the Nuuanu cemetery. Hundreds of the friends whom "Ned" held in his lifetime were present during the last sad moments in the church and at the grave.

As early as 8 o'clock in the morning the services over the remains began. In the chapel of St. Augustine at Wai-kihi, where the mother, widow and relatives gathered to worship, there was a touching reminder when the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The hymn was a favorite with Edward Macfarlane, and the services were the more impressive with the rendition of the solemn and plaintive air. At 2 o'clock the Right Reverend Rupert Gulistan, Bishop of Honolulu, accompanied by Father Sylvester, came to the residence of Mother Macfarlane, where the body has lain since it reached Honolulu. The service of the Roman Catholic church was said, wherein the remains were spiritually prepared for their reception at the foot of the cross in the cathedral. Then came the sad journey when the body for the last time left the residence where Edward Macfarlane had enjoyed the greater part of his life.

Meanwhile in the cathedral the altar rail and the space immediately before the chancel had been transformed by loving hands into a parterre of flowers. Exquisite clusters of roses and lilies, wreaths of immortelles, violets and roses, leis of malle, carnations, roses, violets and lilies were arranged about the space reserved for the casket and placed on the multi-branched candelabra which stood on either side of the chancel steps. A beautiful floral pillow made of lilies laid upon two steps. Heaped about the shrines, however, were myriads of island blossoms, their fragrance and that from the censers filling the church. The pulpit was draped in a heavy pall of black, over which was a cluster of blood red bougainvillea blossoms.

As the funeral cortege approached the cathedral the bell in the steeple was tolled. The organ pealed forth solemnly with the prelude to De Profundis, as the ushers, J. O. Carter Jr., W. Porter Boyd, George S. Smithies and E. A. McInerney, proceeded slowly up the aisle, followed by the bishop and Father Sylvester. Behind them came a squad of eight Hawaiian foot police carrying the casket, which was deposited

upon the tombstones at the foot of the altar steps. At the foot of the casket a cluster of lilies was placed. Following the casket were Mrs. Edward Macfarlane, leaning upon the arm of Henry Macfarlane, Col. George Macfarlane, Frederick Macfarlane, Clarence Macfarlane and other relatives. Behind them came the pallbearers, Prince David Kawananakoa, J. O. Carter, Frederick Wundenberg, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, E. D. Tenney, F. M. Hatch and Senator A. de Souza Canavarro. All occupied special pews and chairs near the casket, the nave and galleries of the church being filled with the personal friends of the deceased and family.

Bishop Gulistan was assisted to a seat within the gate of the altar rail. The choir sang De Profundis, followed directly by the beautiful Miserere, during the rendition of which the members of the family were overcome by their pent-up grief. The service for the dead was said by the bishop, who also sprinkled holy water upon the casket, and swung the censor around it. In the departing song, the solo part was sung by Father Valentine. As the full, rich tones of the priest's voice penetrated to every part of the cathedral there was an accompaniment of sobs. The beautiful music was sung in a manner which indicated that the soloist's heart was full of sympathy. The selection was one of the most impressive rendered during the service. At its conclusion Bishop Gulistan spoke a few words of consolation to the widow, mother and brothers of the deceased. He said that man proposes but God disposes. He praised Edward Macfarlane, and told a simple story of his departure from the home of his mother on the journey which ended in his death, of the grief of the widow and the sorrow that had come to his aged mother and devoted brothers. Man proposes to make a long and happy life, but God often disposed otherwise. Few could tell the depth of the sorrow of the deceased's widow and relatives, and the world could not console the young wife and aged mother; no tongue could counsel them in their grief; there was only One in whom they could find consolation, and that was God. He asked all to pray for the consolation of those made sorrowful by the death.

When the casket was conveyed to the hearse the Hawaiian Band, which was stationed opposite the main entrance to the cathedral, played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," continuing it until the last carriage had left the church door. The regular burial service of the church was said at the grave by Bishop Gulistan.

High Sheriff Brown has not been served with any notice to appear before the Circuit Court for the execution of the order of the Chief Justice, and despite the threats of Humphreys and Gear that if the writ was not dissolved, further action would be taken by them, it is not believed that they will attempt to carry out their program. Any action on their part which would seek to interfere with the execution of an order by the Supreme Court would probably result in a citation for the circuit judges to appear before the Chief Justice to show cause for contempt, as the case has now passed from the jurisdiction of the lower court, and is in the Supreme Court.

It was expected that if any further action was to have been taken, it would have been Saturday afternoon, after the Supreme Court justices had gone to their homes. Humphreys and Gear tried their best to get Mr. Smith into prison, even though it was only for a few minutes, and they would have liked to force him to spend Sunday there. After the decided stand taken by the Chief Justice in regard to his former order, there was nothing further to be done, and Davis and the two judges seem to have given up the fight, at least for the present. Davis is a very much disgusted man. After he had been politely informed that the order in the case would not be changed, he left the building angrily, denouncing the court, and visibly in contempt, according to the version of that offense he gave in the Smith case. He threatened that if this state of affairs continued people who were cartooned would begin to carry guns, like they used to do out west. "Personality, it don't make any difference to me," said Davis, "for I am used to that sort of thing, but some of the people who are being cartooned won't stand it much longer, and if there is no protection in the courts, we will have to protect ourselves."

At present there is no conflict between the courts. The Circuit Court has held one way, and Chief Justice Frear takes a different view of the matter. It is to be any conflict it will be by a side a side of

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him was valid, and there the matter stands. Though Judge Gear threatened High Sheriff Brown with contempt proceedings for releasing Mr. Smith, it is generally agreed that this was simply a case of bluff upon his and Humphreys' part, and that the matter will now be allowed to rest until regularly called up in the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson stated last evening that nothing had been done since the decision of Chief Justice Frear, and he said further that he did not believe any further action would be taken, at least, not in so far as he was concerned.

Nothing further is now likely to be done in the Smith contempt case until the Supreme Court meets Monday, April 21st, at which time will be heard the application for discharge upon writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Frear decided Saturday that the release on bail upon the order previously made by him

INDICEMENT NOW IS LOST

Another Turn to McCarthy Case.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The case of McCarthy, charged with assault in the first degree, will probably go to the jury some time this morning. The evidence was all in early yesterday afternoon and the case ready for argument when another startling discovery was made. The grand jury indictment is missing.

Deputy Attorney General Douthitt began his argument by requesting from the clerk the grand jury indictment. The document was not forthcoming, but Mr. Douthitt offered to continue without it. He stated that he had the document on the previous evening when it had been read to the jury, and had then returned it to the clerk. He stated that he had seen it given to the clerk yesterday morning, and both the court and attorney made a search for the paper in their pockets, but without success. Mr. Douthitt objected to procedure without the indictment, and Judge Gear said that he would also need the paper in charging the jury. The case finally went over until this morning, and Deputy Attorney General Douthitt is given leave to file a copy of the indictment, if the original is not found.

The testimony in the case was practically the same as was presented before. Kate Akai testified to the assault made upon her, and enumerated the bites inflicted by McCarthy. Rev. Hiram Bingham was the subject of a bitter attack on the part of Attorney Bittling while giving his testimony. The witness was called upon to testify as to the bites inflicted upon Kate Akai, the witness called upon her, and the witness after the alleged assault. Mr. Bingham insisted upon telling the story in his own way, when Bittling interrupted him with the remark, "that he wouldn't permit any missionary, or minister, or anyone else to testify as if they were in a church. Judge Gear then ordered the witness to account, and said that the attack was uncalled for, and that a man's vocation had nothing to do with his testimony. Rev. Mr. Bingham testified that there were marks on Kate's arms, and ear, of human teeth and that a portion of the right ear was gone.

McCarthy went on the stand in his own behalf, and while he made no direct denial of the charges, he insisted that the prosecuting witness was to blame, and had started the biting tournament. He exhibited several marks upon his arm and finger, which he said were inflicted by Kate. The trouble all started at a luau, according to McCarthy, and liquor flowed rather freely, the defendant having brought home some sailor friends to enjoy the festivities. He said that Kate had promised to swear off drinking upon New Year's day, and then they were to get married. "I was happy, everyone was happy," said McCarthy, in extenuation of the alleged crime. "Kate said she was the queen of her country, and not a common person, and wanted to go out for a good time."

The witness was then examined by Mr. Douthitt bringing out the sole point, that McCarthy had been convicted and sent to prison for a month at a former time of court, for an assault upon his wife. The arguments to the jury will begin this morning, and the case should be submitted before noon.

MALALA GOES FREE AGAIN.
Chas. Malala, a native, 75 years of age, who was charged with making improper advances towards girls of less than fourteen, was acquitted by a jury in Judge Robinson's court yesterday afternoon. The two remaining indictments for similar offenses went over to the next term of court.

The conclusion of the McCarthy case today will end the present term of court. The remaining criminal cases were all continued yesterday to the May term, and will be heard then. The criminal calendar is practically cleared.

COURT NOTES.
P. D. Kellet, Jr., as master, reported upon the accounts of J. F. Hackfeld in the matter of the Elfrida minors' guardianship. The master finds that the guardian has overcharged himself with \$75.42 interest. The master recommends that guardian be required to file a new bond, the old surety having died.

John H. Wilson has filed a motion asking the return of the fine of \$100 imposed by Judge Humphreys for disobeying the injunction granted in the case of Territory vs. Liliuokalani and Wilson. The Supreme Court recently decided that the defendant had the right to remove the sand for which act he had been fined.

SUPREME COURT REVERSES LITTLE.

Judge Little was reversed by the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of Territory vs. Ah Quong, the Chinese, serving a life sentence for rape. The lower court allowed oral exceptions, and then refused to sign written exceptions, on the ground that the case had not been finally disposed of. The Supreme Court reverses Little and allows the exceptions, but holds that it cannot hear the case until final disposition has been made by Judge Little. The opinion is written by Chief Justice Fear.

MAJORITY FOR A CANAL BILL

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the Hepburn bill, providing for an isthmian canal by the Nicaragua route, can be brought to a vote, it will pass the Senate by an overwhelming majority.

Chairman Morgan's plan is to have the bill reported from the Canal Committee next week, and have it placed on the calendar for consideration immediately after the vote on the ship subsidy bill. This plan can be carried out unless the Panama obstructionists in the committee insist on calling more witnesses from a great distance and demand the right to have them heard.

Unless there is a change of sentiment in the committee, which is not at all likely, the Hepburn bill will be reported out from the committee by a vote of 7 to 3.

The great danger to the canal now is in the organized opposition of the transcontinental railroads to the measure. A powerful lobby is at work to secure indefinite delay in canal legislation.

The committee today heard Jacob Miller, president of the Maritime Canal Company, on the question of the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. He

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THROUGHOUT every discussion of the affairs of the sugar market this week, has run the thread of the Brussels situation. There is little known of the actual situation beyond the statements which have been made in the telegrams as to the proposals of the Brussels conference for the adjustment of the treaty system. The forecast made indicates that there must result a better feeling in the sugar market as to the outlook for the price of sugar. Should the plans for the amendment of the treaty system, which would abolish the system, prevail, the unanimous opinion of the sugar investors is that there would be at once an advance in the price owing to the cutting out of acreage and the consequent reduction of output.

There has been during the week a slight weakening in Ewa, owing to heavy realizations. The stock which has been sold comes from San Francisco, and it is said represents part of the holding of one of the sugar firms there. There has been, however, a snapping up of the stock, and the demand is quite as strong as ever for Ewa. The sellings have brought about a fall of only one-eighth in the stock, but this was shown on Tuesday when the rate declined from \$2.50 to \$2.37 1/2. There were 350 shares at the higher price, and 425 at the reduced figure. The bid price was \$2 at the close of the week.

The Hawaiian Sugar Company holds its own here, but is reported weaker at San Francisco, where sales have been recorded at a price as low as \$2, with 25% bid. Honolulu holds a price on the exchange of \$2.50, but private sales are rumored at a lower figure. Honolulu is at \$2.50 and it asked, while there are few bidders in earnest in the market. In Oahu there have been no sales, and the quotations are at \$2.50, though there has been a bid of \$2 for a small block.

The real estate market has been off color during the week, there being matters of greater importance to look after by the leading brokers. There has been the usual small movement reported by the sellers of suburban places, but the down town market has been without any action at all. There is one feature in the market, owing to a sale at auction, which resulted in the disposal of a Makiki holding at less than one-third the price paid two years ago. Dealers will look after auctions more closely in the future. The sale is not taken as being any criterion of values, for in the same vicinity there are many properties which are held at just the same prices as have obtained in the past.

Among the buildings which have been started in the week is the residence of Mrs. Henry Castle in College Hills. The building operations there have been somewhat impeded by the weather, but now that there has been a falling off in the winds there is no reason for further waiting, and the work is being pushed along.

Arrangements have been made for the financing of the new Egan-Frear building. This will be a \$20,000 structure, with two big stores below, the window spaces being of the very best. The stone work on the building is about completed, and the Levers & Cooke building is being pushed ahead with rapidity. The Hall building will be completed very soon, and the Waitery building is about ready for the superstructure.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMENT.
The Financial Letter of San Francisco, in its last issue, says: There is considerable improvement in the feeling regarding the sugar shares, and it would not take much for these stocks to advance shortly. The depressing conditions which prevailed for two years are very much modified. The weather is all that could be desired on the Islands, and the condition of labor is slowly but steadily improving. Economies are being introduced. The price of sugar is not what it has been still the present price, 3 1/2 cents, is a very handsome profit on the business. The Hawaiian and Commercial Sugar Company has its crop planted for next year. The new crop put in will amount to over 2,500 acres, and the rations for next year will amount to about the same, making 5,000 acres to be harvested in 1903. This will yield considerably over 30,000 tons, if weather conditions are favorable. There is enough labor on the plantation at the present time to cultivate and take off this crop. At the price of \$60 a ton, the next crop would yield \$1,800,000, which would leave over \$500,000 profit on the campaign. The other plantations are doing very well. Honokaa and Paauhau will both have good crops in 1903. The trading in the sugar shares during the week on the board was not active, although we are informed that a private sale of a large block of Hawaiian was bought. Hutchinson sold during the week at 12 1/2, Paauhau at 12, Hana at 4, Onomea at 24 and 24 1/2 and Makaweli at 20 1/2.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO'S LETTER.

Williams, Dimond & Co., writing under date of March 8th to local correspondents, say:

We last addressed you the 5th instant, per Peru. Sugar—On the afternoon of that day a reduction of forty points over previous list occurred in the local sugar market. Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington, dated March 5, being as follows:

Domino, half barrels, 4.75; boxes, 5.00; cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 4.50; powdered, 4.35; candy, granulated, 4.35; dry granulated, fine, 4.25; dry granulated, coarse, 4.25; fruit granulated, 4.25; beet granulated (100-pound bags only), none; confectioners' A, 4.25; Magnolia A, 3.85; extra C, 3.75; Golden C, 3.65; D sugar, 3.55.

A reduction of fifteen points over previous list was made for export, the last, March 5, quoting dry granulated 4c for Arizona, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaiian Territory, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana.

Basis—In our last report we advised you of sale on the 4th instant, to arrive, 2,700 tons at 3 1/2c. We have since received advices, 5th instant, of a cost and freight sale on the 4th instant, 1,000 tons, at 3.55c; 5th instant, no sales; 6th instant, cost and freight sale, 1,000 tons, at 3.44c, and on the same day, spot sale, 1,300 tons, at 3 1/2c, since which no sales, establishing basis for 96-degree centrifugals in New York on 6th instant, 3.40c; San Francisco, 3.02c.

Dry Granulated—March 5th, 6s 7 1/2d; 6th, 6s 6 1/2d; 7th, 6s 6d.

London Cable—March 1, quotes Java, No. 15 D. S., 8s 6d; fair refining, 7s 6d; same date last year, 11s 9d and 10s 9d, respectively. March beets, 6s 7 1/2d, against 9s 2 1/2d at corresponding period last year. April beets, 6s 9d, against 9s 2d same date last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—According to latest mail reports from New York under date of 1st instant, the raw sugar market is quiet, and business very slow. Prices show a decline. The market closes dull in refined, the demand being very poor.

placed the amount of money that has been expended by the company and himself at between four and five million dollars. He said the stockholders would be satisfied with whatever the Government of the United States would see fit to give them.

No one here attaches much importance to the statement that Costa Rica and Nicaragua have declared the understanding with the United States as to terms for canal building had lapsed. This is believed to be an attempt at hold-up and the Government has notified the republics that no other explanation is possible.

CUBAN OPPONENTS HAVE MAJORITY

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A conference of able fifty stalwart opponents of tariff revision met this afternoon in a committee room at the Capitol and canvassed the situation. After eliminating doubtful men the whips in charge of the count announced that 109 Republicans stood ready to fight and vote against any reduction or tinkering with the agricultural tariff schedules.

As there are 199 Republicans in the House, the friends of beet sugar and other home industries have a fair working majority in opposing any special concession to Cuba or any other foreign country.

Representative William A. Smith of Michigan had an extended conversation with the President today on the Cuban situation. He suggested to the President that no action was now necessary by the United States, inasmuch as Cuba will be relieved by the action of the Brussels conference.

The President did not agree at all with Smith, and said he stood just where he had stood before. He did not credit the action of the Brussels conference with as much importance as Smith assigned to it.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—The International Sugar Conference convention was signed today.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—United States Minister Townsend, at Brussels,

reports it is the understanding that the conference have agreed to abolish bounties on beet sugar and to adopt a uniform customs tariff on imports of sugar of \$1.15 per 220 pounds, or about half a cent a pound.

THE PRINCESS TO CROWN VICTORS

W. W. Harris of the Boys' Brigade athletic committee received a letter from Princess Kawananakoa yesterday in which she thanked the committee for having conferred the honor upon her of asking her to preside at the field day to be held on March 29, and stated that it would give her much pleasure to accept the invitation.

The committee will build a pavilion for the queen of the tournament and for such ladies as she may select for her court.

The championship cup to be presented to the winning team will be on view next Wednesday in the window of the Pacific Hardware Company.

The members of the local athletic clubs are training hard for the coming contests. Every day sees packs of from three to a dozen runners hard at work on the various roads of the town. There still remains two full weeks for intending competitors to get in shape.

From present indications the following clubs will participate in the meet: Maile Hinas, Honolulu Athletic Club, Artillery, Y. M. C. A., Kamehameha school, Kamehameha Alumni, Punahou Athletic Club and Oahu College.

During the last weeks the work done by the men in training, although of a preliminary nature, gave earnest of the smashing of records when the starter's gun cracks in the shadow of old Leahi two weeks from today.

The Alaskan is scheduled to sail from Seattle and Tacoma for Honolulu on March 25th.

Among the passengers returning from the mainland in the Alameda was Mr. C. M. Cooke of the Bank of Hawaii, who has spent the past month in the States on business. Mr. Cooke was in New York during the visit of Prince Henry, and encountered some very bad weather on his trip. Speaking of the general trend of affairs which affect Hawaii, yesterday, Mr. Cooke said:

"I gathered the impression that the outlook was quite poor for any great reduction in the sugar duties for Cuba. The state of the market in New York is said to be largely due to the selling of the surplus stocks of Cuban sugar, which would indicate that the people who are holding the stocks are not too hopeful of the results. It is gossip in the East that the Cuban sugar now in stock is held by American speculators, and these fact are being brought out in the hearings before the committee in Congress. It is believed that the greatest reduction which can be given will be 25 per cent, and the majority of the men who have opinions on the subject are of the opinion that it will not exceed 20 per cent."

"On the coast there is a feeling that Hawaiian securities are uncertain. This in my view is due to the speculation in them and not in any way to the estates. It was the speculators who advanced the capitalization and made it possible for the speculation which has characterized the San Francisco market, and now the harvest is being reaped. There is confidence felt by those who are familiar with the Islands and the business which is being done here, and there will be little more trouble in my opinion."

"Everywhere there is the feeling that the Brussels conference will have a good effect upon the sugar market, in fact, the abolishment of the bounties will cut down the acreage and the surplus stocks which will have the effect of increasing the price."

"I was in New York only part of the week, and I went on to New Haven to visit my two sons there. I found them well, and they visited me in New York before my departure. The visit of Prince Henry was made in bad weather. The parade up Broadway had to be abandoned on account of the rain, but the functions were magnificent. At the business men's dinner the rooms were decorated most elaborately. One of the committee told me that the decorators had the use of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's tapestries, and that the values of them ran up into the millions. One piece which was placed just behind the chair in which the Prince sat was worth \$270,000. Altogether the reception was a most magnificent affair. My trip was entirely on business and for personal reasons, and I do not know anything about politics."

LITTLE AID FOR CUBANS

Twenty Per Cent May be the Limit.

Among the passengers returning from the mainland in the Alameda was Mr. C. M. Cooke of the Bank of Hawaii, who has spent the past month in the States on business. Mr. Cooke was in New York during the visit of Prince Henry, and encountered some very bad weather on his trip. Speaking of the general trend of affairs which affect Hawaii, yesterday, Mr. Cooke said:

"I gathered the impression that the outlook was quite poor for any great reduction in the sugar duties for Cuba. The state of the market in New York is said to be largely due to the selling of the surplus stocks of Cuban sugar, which would indicate that the people who are holding the stocks are not too hopeful of the results. It is gossip in the East that the Cuban sugar now in stock is held by American speculators, and these fact are being brought out in the hearings before the committee in Congress. It is believed that the greatest reduction which can be given will be 25 per cent, and the majority of the men who have opinions on the subject are of the opinion that it will not exceed 20 per cent."

"On the coast there is a feeling that Hawaiian securities are uncertain. This in my view is due to the speculation in them and not in any way to the estates. It was the speculators who advanced the capitalization and made it possible for the speculation which has characterized the San Francisco market, and now the harvest is being reaped. There is confidence felt by those who are familiar with the Islands and the business which is being done here, and there will be little more trouble in my opinion."

"Everywhere there is the feeling that the Brussels conference will have a good effect upon the sugar market, in fact, the abolishment of the bounties will cut down the acreage and the surplus stocks which will have the effect of increasing the price."

"I was in New York only part of the week, and I went on to New Haven to visit my two sons there. I found them well, and they visited me in New York before my departure. The visit of Prince Henry was made in bad weather. The parade up Broadway had to be abandoned on account of the rain, but the functions were magnificent. At the business men's dinner the rooms were decorated most elaborately. One of the committee told me that the decorators had the use of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's tapestries, and that the values of them ran up into the millions. One piece which was placed just behind the chair in which the Prince sat was worth \$270,000. Altogether the reception was a most magnificent affair. My trip was entirely on business and for personal reasons, and I do not know anything about politics."

about what he had seen. The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

The matter was being looked up, and in 24 hours the Warren said he was going with half a battery, leaving a thousand men on board and a hundred acres. The Warren had not provided for the weather, and the ship's officers got cold feet and put back to port, where they told a false tale of having lost a propeller made of Barber's Point.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

ALL RUN DOWN Weak, Nervous and Depleted as a Result of Grip.

To the many sufferers from the after-effects of grip who have sought in vain for relief, the facts stated in the following interview will be of great interest.

Mrs. Emily J. Black lives at No. 3 Howard street, Brewer, Mo. She had a severe attack of the grip, the winter before last, which left her weak, nervous and debilitated. Nothing seemed to help her and, growing worse and worse, she almost gave up hope of ever being well again, until she tried a remedy which has brought relief to thousands of similarly affected people. When interviewed by a Commercial reporter she said:

"More than a year ago I had a severe attack of the grip which left me in bad shape. Everything I ate distressed me so much that I could not bear to take food, and I thought I must starve. I had numbness in my limbs and could not taste or smell for four months. I was ailing for six months or more and part of the time I was obliged to stay in bed. I took various medicines that were recommended to me but none helped me and instead of getting better I became worse. Finally, when I was all run down, weak and nervous, I saw a pamphlet advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and decided to try them. From the first box I experienced relief and by the time I had taken six I was entirely cured. I have not needed them since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific not only for the after-effects of the grip, of fevers and of other acute diseases but also for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schen

STABLED AT THE TRACK

Many Animals Are Already in Training.

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club was held nearly six weeks earlier this year than has formerly been the case, and already the good results of the innovation may be witnessed by a visit to Kapiolani Park track. In previous years the middle of March saw the stalls empty, the paddock deserted, and a general air of desolation everywhere. This year, however, all this is changed, and already a dozen or more horses are stabled at the track, and the business of conditioning them has commenced in earnest.

Another sure sign of the approach of the racing season is the coming to town of rubbers, jockeys, trainers, stable boys and other horse men who make the paddock their home from the end of March until the curtain rings down on the Hilo July meeting, when like Longfellow's crab, they pack up their traps and silently steal away, in hope of picking up some of the crumbs at the back end meetings on the Mainland.

Just now, like the feathered migrants, they are returning to a land and climate which experience has taught them is neither unpleasant nor unprofitable. The latest arrival is Jockey Figgott, who came from the Coast to Honolulu in the big steamer, and thence by steamer. He rode here and at Hilo last season. "Red Pike" O'Brien and "Ike" Sullivan are also reported to be headed this way.

The prospects for the coming season appear to be very bright, and there should be fully as many horses entered as was the case last year. Indeed, it looks as if there would be more horses entered this year than for several years past. G. S. McKenzie was in town last week from Hilo, and as good as said that he would ship his stable here for June 11, and the other Hilo owners are pretty sure to follow his lead. Colonel Spaulding was also in Honolulu recently, but would not commit himself as to whether the Kealia horses would be here or not this season.

Among the trainers now at the track is the veteran Jack Gibson, who is on the turf again, after a lapse of two years. He is looking after a green bay pacer belonging to Seeley Shaw, which is being jogged along at a 3-minute clip. He has also a green Creole pacer mare, half sister to Edith H, which won in the Hawaiian bred race last year. The mare is the property of Tom King.

Jim Quinn has a couple in hand, Waldo J and Cyclone. The "white ghost" is too well known to local racers to need description; suffice it to say that he has been a winner in every race he has entered. The other horse is a big upstanding black pacer gelding, with a white blaze. He is new at the game and worked along in 2:50 on Saturday with three or four breaks thrown in. Ed Finn is working with Quinn.

John Callan is snugly ensconced in the stables occupied by "Bonnie" Judd last year, at the mauka end of the track. In his string are Leah, C. L. Wright's Edna G, and a green pacer mare by a son of Dexter Prince, which looks big enough for anything. Hollinger expects to have Leah, the other horse is a big upstanding black pacer gelding, with a white blaze. He is new at the game and worked along in 2:50 on Saturday with three or four breaks thrown in. Ed Finn is working with Quinn.

There are two runners at the track yet, Byzant, the sorrel horse owned by Domingo Ferreira, having been taken to town by his owner's brother. During the last two months several dark horses have arrived here from the Coast, including a couple of runners and a sorrel Diabla mare, the latter being consigned to Paul Isenberg. The newcomer is a good looking and is said to possess lots of natural speed. She arrived in the bark Olympic. Harmon Edmunds will, it is said, shortly be here with some horses.

Every Sunday morning now sees quite a crowd of enthusiasts at the track, who come to see the amateur reinmen of the city indulge in a brush. On these occasions every man in town who owns a horse seems to turn out. Among the regulars are Captain Soule, who drives his old standby, Artie W; W. H. Smith, with a brand new 2:17 1/4 pacer from the Coast; Alec Harris, behind a likely looking brown trotter by Dexter Prince; H. P. Perry, guiding a nicely gaited sorrel pacer; W. H. Cunningham, with Wayboy, and M. H. Drummond and Los Angeles.

The track at present is in fair shape, but the home stretch is iron hard, and on this account the worst part of the course for preliminary work. Tony Valentine took charge of the track on Friday, and another week will certainly see a great improvement.

The Jockey Club will meet again next Monday evening, when a program for the June meeting will be presented for discussion.

Ready to Quit Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Root today ordered Governor Wood at Havana to come to this city at his earliest convenience for the purpose of conferring with the President and the Secretary of War in regard to the necessary steps to be taken for winding up the affairs of the military government in Cuba and the establishment of the Cuban republic. It is believed here that the transfer of government can be effected by May 1st.

BLUES WIN FROM REDS AT POLO IN GAME FOR M'KINLEY MEMORIAL FUND



WITH A GAME which, for spectacular effects, excellent playing, combined with more than one instance of rough and tumble going, long drives and fast races, the polo season came to an end Saturday. The game was that for the benefit of the McKinley memorial fund, and the returns will net for it several hundred dollars. The Blues won the game, 7 to 3, goals.

The contest had many features of excellence. The game went with a dash from the call of time, and there was not a single element which was missing from it. The riding especially was of the highest class shown during the series, and the effects of the practice upon men and ponies was most noticeable. The game was much of a hitting one, and every player had his share of stick work. There were some remarkable drives, and the ball was kept in motion all the time. The accidents were several, but none was serious. The most painful was that which happened to George Potter, who received a blow from Dole's mallet. The stroke fell upon the right cheek and the force was such that the flesh was cut through. It took several stitches to close up the wound.

Everybody picked the Reds for winners. The Blues, however, displayed team work which was of a high quality. The ponies of the Blues were without doubt in better shape than those of the Reds, and the speed and head work of the mounts of Judd and Hancock were of the very highest grade. The mounts of Dillingham and Shingle were not up to the work, and both had to resort to driving. Once there was a pretty race between Dillingham and Hancock, where they had a clear field, and as there had been some discussion of the merits of the ponies, they went out on a short dash, the latter winning. Judd several times was able to ride away from his field with his blue roan, and the showing made by the little horses throughout was of the very highest quality.

There was a break in the formation of the Reds, caused by the presence of Shingle in the place usually occupied by Isaac Dillingham. The position, No. 2, which Shingle filled, is a difficult one, and the fact that it was occupied by a new man made the game harder for the team as a whole. The game put up by Shingle was brilliant in its dash, being marred somewhat by his ponies being off, one dying in her tracks after a few minutes of play, and another playing wild horse during the period in which he was used. This meant some bumping, and the game was quite rough during its second quarter.

The victory of the Blues was due most largely to the fact that the team played together. While Judd misdirected much energy upon chasing the ball, when his position called most particularly for service in riding off.

CONVICT WOODS SEEN AT KALIHI

And br'er rabbit, he lay low. And Br'er Woods he lay just a little lower than the fraternal rodent is reputed to have done.

Up to last night Woods, the escaped negro convict, was still at large. Manuel Castaneda reported to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday morning that the negro slept in a shed near the Catholic church, at the head of Kalihi valley, on Saturday night, and that he held up a Portuguese woman for a loaf of bread. Investigation proved both of these statements to be true. All day long yesterday officers mounted and on foot searched the Kalihi district, but unsuccessfully.

Many reports have been received at the police station concerning Woods' whereabouts during the last two days, locating him at various points from Kalihi to Waikele. Public alarm is responsible to a great extent for this. A person seen a strange colored man in his vicinity and straightway telephones the police station that he has seen Woods. Then again, feeling the police is a form of popular practice not to be despised by the frivolously minded, when such an excellent opportunity as the present materializes.

The rest of the team was right behind him, and Hancock and Angus rode with skill and a finished knowledge of the play, which gave to the game much of its attractiveness. The star parts perhaps belonged to Dole and Dillingham. They were sure of stroke, quick to see an advantage, and fast to get into a play, and they more often than any other managed to carry the ball for more than one drive.

Every player distinguished himself at some time during the game, for the opportunities were many, and the speed put to the ball everywhere, and at all times, made it necessary for the men to be on the jump. Atkinson at back, while not as brilliant in play as his opponent, more than once showed the possession of a good eye, and executed some particularly good cross and backhand shots. Angus, while often robbed of what seemed at first certain goals, demonstrated that his absence from the field next season will rob one team of an excellent No. 2. Potter played his position with judgment, and his horses have improved remarkably.

The field was surrounded by carriages and a fringe of standing spectators when Umpire S. E. Damon, father of the local game, called play and threw the first ball into the corner of the field. The players got into the game at the very start, and Shingle got the ball out of the truck and carried it along to within twenty yards of the Blues' goal before he was headed. The ball being stopped, Dole sent it out to Judd, who caught well, and sending his pony fast, was able to score the first goal. Shingle, riding fast, very soon after drove fully three-quarters of the length of the field, racing ahead of the bunch and crossing the line with the ball fair between the posts. There had been no more than three minutes of time passed, and it took less than that for the third goal, which was sent by Dillingham, made after a lively mid-field scrimmage, when he carried the ball down the field and scored with a side shot which elicited much applause. The next goal was made after some of the cleverest play, for twice did the Blues stop what seemed like certain goals by the Reds. Dole and Angus, discharging their play by fine drives, and Hancock riding Dillingham off in excellent style. Judd missed a couple of fair drives, and Shingle got in a beautiful cross shot, but the ball was lost to the Reds when Dole got it, fairly lifting it over the bunch, where Judd caught it, and he and Angus carried the play along to the line, and during a hot scrimmage, Angus put the ball over. Again the Reds were the aggressors, and had the ball three-quarters up the field when Hancock lifted it for a good fifty yards, followed on, and landed the goal just before the call of time, the score standing then, Reds 2, Blues 3 goals.

The change of ponies was advantageous to the Reds, for both Dole and Hancock got poorer horses out of their exchange, and Dillingham seemed to be the decided winner. When the ball was thrown in Judd got it, and ran down the field, the scrimmage taking place at the extreme end. Dillingham got the ball out of the bunch and

successfully carried it the entire length. The Blues got possession on a stop by Dole, and he and Angus carried the sphere right up to the Reds' goal, where, after a hot rally in front of the line, the ball was sent over by Dole.

When play was resumed Judd got the ball on the first stroke and carried it seventy-five yards up field, but Shingle, by a pretty stroke as he turned, got control of the sphere and sent it almost to the goal line, and Dillingham with a side shot of remarkable accuracy, made the goal. Shingle took the ball on the next throw-in and carried it down the field with a rush. Atkinson got into the play in fine style, putting Angus and Hancock both out of the play for the time. Dole stopped Shingle's rush for a moment, but a backhand return sent the ball to Dillingham in front of the goal, and another Red score was tagged up. The next rally found everybody striking wildly in mid-field, until Shingle got the ball out and sent it down the lines. The Blues got the ball on the return, and Angus and Hancock made high-class shots, especially the latter, who drove the ball up to the Reds' goal, and with an easy drive had it going to the scoring point. Dillingham took a long chance, but sent the ball over the line, making it a safety for the Reds, which cost the side a penalty of one-quarter point. The period closed with the score, Reds 4, Blues 4 goals.

In the third period the Blues got the ball early and carried it well along. Dole and Judd making pretty strokes. Hancock fouled Shingle just in front of the goal, and there was a free stroke given the Reds, which led to the ball being carried the entire length of the field by Dillingham and Shingle. Angus riding very fast and true stopped the goal, and himself made the run down field for the full length, where Dole, by a magnificent drive, sent the ball through. The operation was repeated soon after, without much work, however, Dole again carrying the ball with great help from Angus and Judd, the latter riding off with great judgment. The third time Dole got the goal from a scrimmage right in front of the posts, the ball being carried up field by Judd, who turned it over to the captain and sent valuable aid with the interference. This ended the work of the third period, the score being then, Reds 4, Blues 7 goals.

There was a do or get hurt in the eyes of the Reds when they caught on the field the last time. Potter had been hurt meanwhile, but this did not stop his aggressiveness. The backs got into play early, and there was a deal of scrimmaging. Angus carried the ball down field past the goal, and Atkinson, Dillingham and Shingle each sent in a stroke in the return. Dillingham failed in two promising tries for goal, and once Dole made a long drive, but the ball hit one of the posts and bounded off. There was one other failure of the Blues to score, when some enthusiast blew a whistle, the ball being right in front of the goal, and Hancock having a clear field. Play stopped, but the referee explained that he had not called halt, and would not allow the goal which Angus promptly

drove.

Again the ranks met, and Shingle took the ball the length of the field. Dillingham got it and crossed it in front of the goal, where Shingle, by an excellently placed stroke, made the last score of the game, the score at the close being Reds 5, Blues 7 goals.

The teams were: Blues—A. F. Judd, G. H. Angus, G. H. Hancock, C. S. Dole; Reds—G. C. Potter, R. W. Shingle, W. F. Dillingham, R. W. Atkinson. Umpire—S. E. Damon; referees—Albert Waterhouse, C. W. Dickey.

Among those present at the game were: Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Justice Kavanauakoa, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Misses Campbell, Miss McChrystal, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Allen, Mr. J. S. McGrew, Miss Maude Gillette, A. A. Young, Miss Alice Jones, Miss Lillian Bacon, Miss Marcella Warren, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Misses Walker, F. W. Kiebaum, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wood, Miss Juliet King, Clifford Kimball, Miss Pauline Neumann, Miss Reynolds, Allan Judd, R. O. Yardley, Miss Stella Love, Miss Rose Davidson, D. P. Isenberg, Miss May Damon, Miss Emma Davidson, Miss Gertrude Bates, W. F. A. Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Castle, "Jack" Atkinson, Isaac Dillingham, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Misses Widdifield, Mrs. Richard Ivers, P. H. Lander, Byron Baird, Dr. McAdams, Judge Estee, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Miss Lowrie, Lieut. Behr, W. T. Schmidt, C. H. W. Norton, Dr. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst, Miss Sorenson, A. R. Cunha, Mr. and Mrs. L. Maraop, Miss Kaufmann, Dr. Garvin, Mr. Maddux, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Allen, Miss Kathleen Ward, Cushman Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wall, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston, R. C. A. Peterson, E. M. Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Marston Campbell, Mr. Stadlander, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Rhodes, Miss Lucy Ward, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Nolle White, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Marx, Misses Gerard, Mrs. Hawes, Miss Irene Dickson, Miss Hartwell, Miss Patty, Mr. and Mrs. Garley, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McK, Miss Koopke, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Monarretti, Mr. and Mrs. Mannie Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Raas, Miss McMurtry of Denver, Miss Braden of Los Angeles, Justice Perry, P. C. Smith, Percy Pond, Mr. and Mrs. Withers, Mrs. Bosticher, Miss Bosticher, H. C. Austin, Fred Angus, Misses Angus, Miss Lishman, Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant, James Dougherty, Capt. Hale, Lieut. Crale, Cavanagh, Wilson, Nettles, Leonard, Boch, of the transport Egbert.

Mr. Deere's case is in no respect uncommon. Many men who were long ago told they had but a short time to live are happily still with us. A gentleman is now residing at St. Albans, in England, aged 69, not very robust, but in fairly good health for a man at his period of life, who in May, 1855, went to a physician of the highest rank in London, explained his ailments, paid a fee of five guineas, and in return was advised to arrange his affairs, as it was unlikely that he would live until the end of the year. Verily, the Irishman who said that no man had a right to consider himself dead until he had been buried a month, was an accurate observer.

The St. Albans gentleman in 1855, living within twenty miles of the greatest city in the world, paid five guineas for a prophecy which for absurdity has rarely been surpassed by a gypsy fortune teller. Forty-five years later, at the other side of the world, in a place almost terra incognita in 1855, Mr. Richard Deere is cured of his malady for a few shillings. It is a case of other times other manners, later age more knowledge.

Shipping Notes.

The Warren sailed at 6 a. m. on Saturday.

There were ten Island schooners in port on Saturday.

Officers of the transport Egbert gave a dance at Progress Hall on Saturday night.

INDOORS OR OUT?

Who lives longest, those who work indoors or those exposed to the weather? Who is healthiest, the indoor or the outdoor man? The bootmaker or the postman, the compositor or the bus-driver? 'Tis hard to say, more especially as we have it on the authority of an eminent physician that even horses sometimes suffer from indigestion. Probably the trade which partakes partly of both is healthiest for the worker. Certainly indigestion is not specially the property of workers in large cities, for here is Mr. Thomas Deere, who writes from Ferry Lane, Newtown, Maryborough, Queensland, under date March 13, 1901, saying: "About sixteen years ago I was working on the roads and was badly attacked by indigestion."

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Mr. C. B. Wingfield, of Fair Play, Mo., U. S. A., who suffered from chronic dysentery for thirty-five years, says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did him more good than any other medicine he had ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE GANG IS SCARED

Humphreys May Go to Washington Soon.

Gossip has been busy since the arrival of the Alameda with the call for the presence of Gov. Dole at Washington, over the condition which will be unfolded in his report to the Chief Executive, and what recommendations he will make to the appointing power. The discussions have brought out the fact that there promises to be an exodus from this city soon, and that the representation of the Islands at the capital will be greatly increased.

According to friends of that official, Circuit Judge Abraham S. Humphreys will leave for Washington soon, if his health will permit. This conclusion is said to have been reached when it was known that Governor Dole was going on. The theory upon which the decision is based is alleged to be that the forces which were summoned to the aid of the branded judge last summer may now be marshalled in behalf of any cause he may espouse. With this view, it is alleged, the judge will leave the business of the courts to Judges Gear and Robinson, and start on to Washington, for the purpose of convincing the President and the persons in authority, that the statements about Governor Dole, made last summer, were all true.

According to another rumor, Col. Samuel Parker may be one of the outgoing passengers, he to be bound as well for Washington and the Presidential reception room. It is alleged that since his return Col. Parker has permitted his friends to know that he opposed Gov. Dole and it is now alleged that he is desirous of getting possession of the ear of the President before an official interview is granted to the Territorial executive.

There is said to be behind the apparent plan of Judge Humphreys a much more comprehensive one. This is to have the same tactics which he used with some degree of success before carried out now. The party, for all kinds of rumors connect the names of some of the strongest of the Seawall fighters with the story of a Washington pilgrimage, will go straight on to Washington, filling the papers and the correspondents full of their side of the case instantly upon their arrival. Then will commence a campaign of misrepresentation, which is hoped to settle any chances which Gov. Dole and his friends may have to secure fair and full representation of their case in the leading journals.

For this purpose the party is headed by Judge Humphreys, for his success with the Washington correspondents last summer was such that if it could be duplicated now, there might be a late frost upon any meeting of Gov. Dole and the writers. Duane Fox, Humphreys' go-between, is to be retained further and his peculiar fitness for the place will be apparent in reading of the way he operated last summer. Whether Hankey will again help is not known.

Plans are being made in some quarters to see that Governor Dole has a showing of the support of the entire business community. There is some talk of a meeting to pass suitable resolutions of support and confidence, but it has taken no definite shape.

Governor Dole hopes to get away in the Alameda, and while he cannot make any plans for his return, he will not stop longer than time sufficient to take care of his business at Washington, make a few visits and return, all of which may consume six or eight weeks. The absence of the others who may make the trip is not believed to be limited, except by the accomplishments and the seeming necessity for further efforts.

Wind collected round my heart, sometimes at night, until I thought that it would cease to beat, and I used to jump out of bed thinking my time had come. After suffering like this for a number of years I happened to read a pamphlet which induced me to try what Mother Selge's Syrup would do for me. You will not be surprised that I was soon restored to good health. But I was very much surprised indeed myself, for before using that medicine two doctors in Rockhampton had certified that I was suffering from disease of the heart. Since my cure I have been in excellent health, except occasionally, when some food may disagree with me, in which case a dose of Selge's Syrup never fails to set me right again. I have lived in Maryborough for ten years and have recommended Mother Selge's Syrup to hundreds of people, explaining to them my own case."

Mr. Deere's case is in no respect uncommon. Many men who were long ago told they had but a short time to live are happily still with us. A gentleman is now residing at St. Albans, in England, aged 69, not very robust, but in fairly good health for a man at his period of life, who in May, 1855, went to a physician of the highest rank in London, explained his ailments, paid a fee of five guineas, and in return was advised to arrange his affairs, as it was unlikely that he would live until the end of the year. Verily, the Irishman who said that no man had a right to consider himself dead until he had been buried a month, was an accurate observer.

The St. Albans gentleman in 1855, living within twenty miles of the greatest city in the world, paid five guineas for a prophecy which for absurdity has rarely been surpassed by a gypsy fortune teller. Forty-five years later, at the other side of the world, in a place almost terra incognita in 1855, Mr. Richard Deere is cured of his malady for a few shillings. It is a case of other times other manners, later age more knowledge.

CLARIS IN THE SHAPE

Reports Show That Outlook is Good.

(From Saturday's daily.)

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Olan Sugar Company yesterday afternoon, the reports read, the meeting being well attended and entirely harmonious. The officers chosen were such as to necessitate slight changes in the by-laws, so as to permit of the existence of a second vice president.

The officers elected were: President, L. A. Thurston; first vice president, B. F. Dillingham; second vice president, E. A. Mott-Smith; secretary, A. W. Van Valkenberg; treasurer, E. E. Paxton; auditor, W. F. Dillingham; director, J. B. Atherton. In addition to the reception of reports there was nothing done beyond the ratification of a contract with the Hilo Railroad Company as to the carrying of plantation traffic on its lines, the arrangement being one greatly to the benefit of the plantation, owing to the fact that through it there is avoided the necessity for the building of a part of the plantation road planned, where it would be in parallel of the railroad line.

The report of the treasurer shows that the receipts of the year have been \$1,352,407.87, while the disbursements have been \$1,344,172.22, leaving the cash on hand \$8,235.65. Of the capital stock 6171 shares of paid up stock of the par value of \$125,420, were issued for lands turned over to the company on agreements of sale during 1901, 6962 shares, par value \$125,240, are still in the treasury. Of the assessable stock 9008 shares have been returned to the treasury on delinquent sales, leaving 115,495 shares on which 60 per cent or \$1,355,940 has been called and \$1,355,735.50 has been paid.

The total bond issue is \$1,250,000 of which \$415,000 has been sold, and \$835,000 used as collateral. The treasurer estimates "that the requirements for the coming year necessary for carrying forward the development of the plantation as outlined in the report of the manager will be in the neighborhood of \$1,200,000.00. Assessments have been suspended until June 1st next. The date on which the same may be resumed will depend on the returns from the crop now being harvested, and local financial conditions."

The report of Manager McStocker is a long and interesting one. In it the manager says:

The water supply of the company has been largely developed during the past year by the extension of previous tunnels and the digging of new ones. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine feet of tunnels have been constructed to date. These tunnels all concentrate at one point into a main flume. Extension of the tunnels is still going on. The present supply of water seems to be sufficient to supply all the needs of the mill and for fluming, but as tunneling continuously develops more water, I thought it best to continue so as to have an assurance against deficiency in the driest weather.

FLUMES.

The main flume from the water head to the cane fields, and across the plantation to the Volcano road, has been completed. It is called the Volcano road, just above the so-called "Peck Road," at about eight miles, being a little over a mile from Mountain View, approximately ten miles above the mill.

From this main supply flume, two flumes for carrying cane have been constructed longitudinally through the fields to the mill, and a third one will be completed within a month. A fourth will be constructed immediately. These four, with cross flumes, from one to the other, cover the entire territory for ten miles above the mill, and will enable the fluming of all cane lying between the mill and an elevation of 1800 feet. About 40 miles of flumes are now constructed.

Considerable doubt having been expressed by practical fluming men, as to the feasibility of keeping the mill supplied by cane flumes from the distances required, and with the amount of water available at Olan, I am glad to say that nearly two months' experience has demonstrated the entire practicability of this method of transportation, under the conditions presented at Olan. In fact, with only one flume in operation, using between four and five million gallons per twenty-four hours, a delivery of over sixty tons of cane per hour has been accomplished, keeping the mill in continuous operation to its full capacity. Fluming is now going on simultaneously and with perfect success, from the fields along the Puna road, one mile from the mill, from Peter Lee's at eleven miles, three miles from the mill, and from the fields back of Mountain View, ten miles from the mill.

The water from the flume has been ample for all mill purposes, although the month of December was unusually dry.

RESERVOIRS.

As there has not yet been need for water at the twenty-mile point on the Volcano road, where our reservoirs are located, no further development or increase of the same has taken place. They will be completed during the coming summer and water stored there with which to remove the cane lying between that point and the main flume at eighteen miles. A storage reservoir at the mill, with a capacity of 750,000 gallons, for mill use, is nearly completed, and it is intended to build for the same purpose another storage reservoir of larger capacity a short distance above the mill from which the mill can be supplied by gravity instead of by pump as at present.

MILLS.

There were unexpected delays in the completion of the mill, so that it was not ready to begin grinding until December 22nd, when the taking off of the crop began. With the exception of a few matters of detail, easily remedied, the mill is an extremely satisfactory piece of work and gives every indication that it will fully comply with all expectations and estimates as to its power and capacity. The estimated capacity is 150 tons per twenty-four hours. Although no complete run of twenty-four hours has yet been made it is a practical certainty that the mill has more than the estimated capacity.

GRAND JURY REPORTS AND GEAR WANTS SPECIAL SESSION

(From Saturday's daily.)

The grand jury made its final report for the term to Judge Gear yesterday morning, and was discharged. The court, with the report before him, said that an extra session of the Legislature was demanded in order to pass laws to meet the emergency of prosecuting petty offenses. "If the Governor has the interests of the Territory at heart," said Gear, "he will call a special session immediately to pass laws to make these petty offenses punishable to a district magistrate."

The report, a very lengthy one, was read by Foreman C. W. Dashi. He reported that forty-six true bills had been found, and twenty-four cases ignored. A special report was made upon the prevalence of crime among the Porto Ricans, figures being quoted also, and the grand jury reported:

"From inquiries made from such witnesses as were brought before us, the Porto Ricans as a race appear to prefer occupations bordering on vagrancy to those involving hard work."

"We recommend that no further Porto Ricans be encouraged to enter the Territory of Hawaii unless a careful investigation into their character and previous record be made."

"Concerning the police department, the report reads:

"The working of the department is highly commendable. The High Sheriff called our attention to the existence of gambling in numerous places, both on the main and on the islands, and owing to rulings in the courts against the employment of paid informers in the prosecution, this duty of his department is greatly hindered."

"Much improvement in this service could be effected if sufficient funds would be appropriated by the Legislature. At the present time an efficient detective force of two or three competent men is much needed."

The management of Oahu prison was commended, though a few improvements in sanitary arrangements were recommended. It is further reported: "Provision should be made to furnish material and machinery necessary so as to employ the prisoners in a factory for the purpose of making marketable articles, such as gunny sacks for sugar, rice and other local products. Realizations from this source will greatly help towards replenishing the treasury."

"The present prison site is wholly inadequate for the purposes for which it is intended. Another location should be chosen and a house of correction for the prison erected in connection therewith. The present site could then be made a source of revenue to the Territory, just as the esplanade property is at the present time."

A lengthy resume of conditions at the reform school was given, and everything there was highly praised, including the credit system, the carpenter shop, food, agricultural work and military drill. An increase in the appropriation is recommended, so that a regular physician could be secured, and uniforms provided for the boys. In regard to the girl's industrial school, the jury recommended a law which will prevent gatherings of young girls.

A lengthy report was made also upon the insane asylum, and a general improvement in the matter of ventilation was recommended.

The report further stated: "We recommend that patients who could receive better attention through private means should be required to be provided by their relatives with special care and attention."

A letter was quoted from Dr. C. E. Cooper condemning some of the arrangements at the asylum, and the jury said:

"In view of the foregoing findings and recommendations, we strongly recommend to the court having jurisdiction in this matter, to make known to the next Legislature, the urgent need of making a liberal appropriation for carrying out these recommendations for the better care and maintenance of the Hospital for the Insane."

The government washhouses were found to be in an insanitary condition, and other conditions at Iwilei were

condemned. It is believed that under favorable conditions the mill will be able to turn out 250 tons per day.

It is due to the contractors, the Honolulu Iron Works, and their efficient foreman in charge of the erection work, Mr. James Scott, that the contract has been carried out in the most conscientious and satisfactory manner, and that your company possesses one of the most up-to-date, economical and efficient sugar mills in the world.

RAILROAD.

With the exception of the car yard at the mill, and the connections with the main tracks of the Hilo Railroad Co., no plantation railroad has been installed during the past year. A large part of the third crop will be planted below the mill and a railroad track will be necessary to harvest this crop. The necessary rails are all here and will be installed in ample time for the harvesting of that crop.

The Hilo Railroad has during the past year extended its track from the mill longitudinally through the plantation as far up as Mountain View, or to approximately the Seventeen Mile point on the Volcano road. It has also graded its road approximately to the Twenty-mile point on the Volcano road.

The plantation has made arrangements with the railroad company for the transportation to the mill of all cane lying above the plantation flumes, at a rate which makes it inexpedient for the plantation to construct tracks to such fields. The construction of the railroad will also bring into cultivation with sugar cane for manufacture at the Olan mill, a large area lying above the plantation, held by private owners.

LABOR.

In common with the entire planting interests of the country, Olan could have used to advantage a larger number of laborers during the past year, but has suffered as little as almost any plantation. But for the fact that harvesting is now going on, we would have about enough people; as it is we could do better with several hundred more.

During the past year a number of Porto Ricans have been added to the labor force.

We have on the plantation 237 Porto Ricans, including women and children. Although there is among them a good deal of poor material, the majority of them are fair workers and we have had little trouble with them. I think that one prime reason for this is that we have continuously maintained in our employ a thoroughly competent interpreter, so that there has been no misunderstanding between laborers and manager as to what was wanted on either side.

The total number of employees on the plantation is as follows:

Inditly reported as follows:

"An investigation of the condition at Iwilei in reference to the old stock and the vicinity, show a number of lodging houses occupied by a cosmopolitan class. The moral conditions existing there are the same as are found in every cheap lodging house throughout the city."

"The building known as the 'old stockade' is not at the present time occupied by prostitutes."

The grand jury recommended the creation of a department of public health, and set out fully the sanitary problems of the islands, closing with the paragraph:

"We think it proper to say that we consider the present Board of Health, with the exception of the Attorney General, who receives a salary, remarkably devoted and self-sacrificing in their work. The present system was created when the sanitary problems of the Hawaiian Islands were comparatively simple; it is extremely well adapted for a typical American village or town not exposed to infection or contagion from other countries, having no disease like leprosy to deal with, and in which an overwhelming majority of the people voluntarily and intelligently keep their own premises in a sanitary condition. Its members are exceptionally good men, but its machinery is, in our opinion, inadequate for an economical and efficient performance of the work it has to do."

A recommendation was given for a change in the penal code, making misdemeanors punishable by only one year's imprisonment, so that these cases would come directly within the jurisdiction of the district magistrates.

The report on the liquor question was as follows:

"We recommend that not more than one liquor license be issued to any one corporation."

"We also recommend that no licenses for liquor saloons be granted without the consent of at least two-thirds of the occupants of adjacent buildings on the street within 200 feet of the premises in which the saloon is to be located in cities and towns; and within a radius of a half mile in country districts; and further, that no saloon be located within half a mile of any public landings outside of Honolulu."

"We approve of the present limits established for the sale of distilled liquors in the city of Honolulu, and we recommend that the same be not extended."

"We recommend that all Prime licenses for beer saloons be continued until their expiration, or until a special session of the Legislature is called."

"We recommend that a neutral zone about 350 feet in width be established about the present saloon limits and the city front, where no intoxicating liquors shall be sold, and that outside of this neutral zone, licenses for the sale of pure beer under proper restrictions be granted upon the payment of a special license fee."

"We recommend that stringent laws be enacted to suppress the distillation of okolehao and the brewing of swipes. The present Federal laws punish the brewing and sale of swipes by fines up to \$2,000, and imprisonment up to five years, and by framing Territorial laws, such as that of the Territorial and Federal officers can work in conjunction, we believe that this evil can be entirely suppressed."

"We recommend that a law be enacted prohibiting the employment of minors in liquor saloons, and also prohibiting minors from entering or congregating about liquor saloon premises."

In regard to complaints from private citizens in reference to the meter system of the Hawaiian Electric Company, the jury reported that this was properly a matter for civil action. The jury further reported:

"In conclusion, the grand jury desires to express its appreciation of the ability, thoroughness, fairness, dignity and courtesy which have been the unfailing characteristics throughout its sessions, of John W. Gauthier, Esq., the Deputy Attorney General of the Territory."

Management and office 14
Lunas 34
Mechanics 42
Chinese cane contractors 29
Japanese cane contractors 29
Japanese laborers 29
Japanese women 29
Chinese 29
Portuguese 19
Hawaiians 29
Porto Ricans 29
Porto Ricans, women 17
Other nationalities 19

1,835

In addition to these there are about 550 persons engaged in sundry clearing contracts.

SHARE PLANTING.

Three forms of share-planting contracts are in use on the plantation: First, where the planter owns his own land and the plantation makes no advances to him;

Second, where the planter plows and plants plantation land and furnishes most of his own capital;

Third, where the plantation plows and plants the land and then turns it over to the planter to care for the cane until maturity.

Under the first two forms the cane is purchased by the plantation at so much per ton, the price being on a sliding scale based on the current price of sugar.

Under the third form a flat rate of 50 much per ton of cane is paid to the planter.

Under the first form 50 planters are now cultivating under contract with the plantation;

Under the second form 60 planters are cultivating about 600 acres under contract with the plantation;

Under the third form 450 contractors are cultivating 3,175 acres.

A much larger number of outside landowners are anxious to plant cane for sale to the plantation but are prevented from doing it by lack of capital. As soon as the company is in a position to do so, I strongly advise reasonable advances be made to reliable planters.

If outside capital can be induced to make advances to planters, it would be a sound proposition for the plantation to guarantee the account, taking security on the land and crops for so doing, and further protect the planter by having the advances made guaranteed by this company in the way of accepted orders, inspection being made from time to time as to the progress and value of the work. I earnestly recommend consideration of this plan, believing that if it is adopted several thousand acres of additional land will be brought under cultivation as soon as the necessary capital is available.

CROP OF 1901 AND 1902.

It was expected that the 1901 crop would be ready in August or September, but owing to the delay in transportation it was thought best to hold the 1901 crop in cane plantations for seed cane until it was not needed, and which was then sold to the Hawaiian Sugar Company, the proceeds of same amounting to \$60,000.00 per acre.

The crop amounted to 3,300 acres of plantation cane, and planted by outsiders 4,000 "

amounting in all to 7,300 "

less the above 1,000 "

leaving 6,300 "

It is too early in the season to make definite estimates of what the total yield will amount to, but I feel confident that the estimate of last year, of 700 tons to the acre, will be fully borne out.

CROP OF 1902 AND 1903.

Estimated area of second crop is as follows:

Plant cane 2,500 acres
Long ratoons 250 "

Twelve months ratoons 1,000 "

Estimated Puna Sugar Co. 1,100 "

Estimated other outside land owners 4 400 "

Total 5,000 "

The varieties of plantation cane for the second crop are:

Lahaina 2,700 acres
Caledonia 250 "

Rice bamboo 250 "

Yellow bamboo 120 "

3,300 "

The planting of the second crop was completed in October. Being planted in good season it has a much stronger and more advanced growth than the first crop had at this season, and should produce a heavier average yield.

CROP OF 1903 AND 1904.

The estimated area of the third crop is as follows:

Plant cane 2,228 acres
Large ratoons from 1st crop 2,500 "

Short ratoons from 2nd crop 1,000 "

Outside owners 750 "

Total estimated area 6,478 "

Planting on the upper lands began simultaneously with grinding, and will be continued without interruption. The top need from the upper land is being used exclusively for planting. I expect to plant all the lands intended for third crop lying above 1,000 feet elevation by the middle of the year, and begin planting lands lying below that elevation about the middle of June.

CHARACTER OF THE CANE.

The apparent evenness of the growth of the young cane at the different elevations ranging from 200 feet near the mill to 2,000 feet, noted in last year's report, has continued to maturity. The cane is now being cropped at elevations ranging from 300 feet to 1,800 feet, and the quality of cane at the various elevations is nearly the same.

It was feared by some that, owing to this being a rainy district, the saccharine quality of the cane would be low. This fear has been entirely disproved, however, as the following figures will show:

The average of all Olan cane ground, including that from all elevations, plant and ratoons, and being part Lahaina, part Rose Bamboo, and part Yellow Bamboo, up to the 31st day of December, is as follows:

Density (Brix), 19.97; Sucrose, 17.88; Purity, 88.94.

Individual analyses have been made as high as: Density (Brix), 20.7; Sucrose, 18.28; Purity, 90.75.

WEATHER.

The weather has been good throughout the year, no inconvenience having been suffered, the rainfall being ample and evenly distributed, as appears by the appended report.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1901.

6 Miles

Date Rainfall Temperature

Jan. 31 9.27 62 79

Feb. 28 9.20 61 80

Mar. 31 19.50 64 80

Apr. 30 12.54 63 78.8

May 31 2.51 60.7 81

June 30 4.04 62.1 79.5

July 31 6.21 63 78.9

Aug. 31 19.72 64.3 78.6

Sept. 30 6.06 63 81.5

Oct. 31 19.20 69 78

Nov. 30 26.81 69 69

Dec. 31 14.08 63 72

Total 142.25

Average 11.85 62.9 78

Date Mountain View

1901.

Jan. 31 13.59 59 79

Feb. 28 10.92 58 72

Mar. 31 25.10 61 71

Apr. 30 13.71 61.4 72.7

May 31 4.04 62.1 75.5

June 30 4.81 63 77

July 31 9.17 61.7 73.2

Aug. 31 7.24 64 74.3

Sept. 30 8.61 69 74

Oct. 31 12.28 69 73

Nov. 30 45.58 69 79

Dec. 31 15.22 59 71

Total 175.05

Average 14.64 61.3 72.6

HAVING A RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and closing time at night on January 25, 1902, A. F. Clark, druggist, Glad Springs, Va., U. S. A., sold twelve bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says, "I never handled a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to my customers." This remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people there are well acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable cures which it has effected. When you need a good, reliable medicine for a cough or cold, or attack of grip, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and you are certain to be more than pleased with the quick cure which it affords. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Anti-Saloon Convention.

The annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League will be held on Thursday, March 27, at which reports of the work of the past year will be given and an election of officers held. Superintendent Rice of the Anti-Saloon League returned from Hawaii this week, where he had been for about two weeks lecturing on temperance. Owing to the heavy rains and washouts, the meetings were not so largely attended as had been expected. Mr. Rice, however, is satisfied with the result of his trip.

The British have found a Boer magazine in a cave, containing 30,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, hundreds of shells and fuses, 200 pounds of powder, a Maxim gun, field telephones and quantities of stores. The find was made by Canadian scouts.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. S. N. S. W. Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FOSTER & CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Celebrated Bengall Razors

at \$1.50

We have found and perhaps you have also the price does not make a good razor. Sometimes the one we pay most for proves the least serviceable. The large sale and constant call proves the popularity of the Bengall and the fact that the majority of Honolulu barbers use them, is a strong item.

We recommend these to the man who wants a really good razor at a low price.

Honed and set ready for use and we have Straps, Brushes, Honers, etc., to go with it.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Ehlers' Block, Fort Street.

Why Should You

Drink beer that is fortified with injurious acids—acids that counteract the health giving properties of pure hops and malt, when you can procure

PRIMO LAGER

The absolutely pure brew, by telephoning to the Brewery, Main 341.

AGE NO BAR.

It Does Not Enter into the Question You may have it and you may not. You may be young; you may be old. Symptoms the same in both.

A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it.

They couldn't cure a simple case of colic.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, March 14.
 Ste. Kamae, Bruhn, from Honolulu, at 1:30 a. m., with 4235 bags sugar, 1 buoy, 1 donkey engine, 1 motor, 1 package sundries.
 Ste. Tawhiti, from Hilo, at 7 a. m.
 Ste. Lady, Maki, from Kona ports, at 7 a. m.
 Ste. Mokihana, from Kona ports, at 7 a. m.
 Ste. Ada, from Honolulu and Waimea, Kona, at 6:30 a. m.
 Am. bkt. Archer, Calhoun, 22 days from San Francisco, off port at 9 a. m., and anchored outside.
 S. S. Alameda, Hiram, from San Francisco, 1 p. m.

Saturday, March 15.

S. S. Hareka, Wenden, from Honolulu, at 7 a. m.
 Gano, Scht. Phillips, Townsend, from Lahaina, Kihel, Makani, Nippon, Hokena and Kamae, at 4 a. m., with 500 bags taro, 100 bags charcoal, 10 bags coffee, 15 tons machinery, 23 packages sundries, and 1 pack.
 Ste. Ke Au Hui, Mosher, from Hilo, at 4 a. m., with 2000 sacks sugar.
 Ste. James Maki, Tullett, from Kapa and Kilauea, at 5:30 a. m., with 2400 bags sugar.
 Am. bkt. Archer, Calhoun, 22 days from San Francisco, 7:30 a. m.
 S. S. Mowera, Hemming, from Victoria and Vancouver, 12 m.
 Ste. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
 Ste. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports.
 Ste. Hehene, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Sunday, March 16.

Ste. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
 Ste. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kona ports.

Monday, March 17.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Nelson, 17 days from San Francisco, 5:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, March 14.
 Ste. Naeau, Greene, for Kapaeha, Honolulu and Kukuhaie, 9:30 a. m.
 Ste. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kau, 12 m.
 Ste. Lady, Maki, for Kona ports, 5 p. m.
 Am. bk. Mohican, Kelly, for San Francisco, 11:30 a. m.
 U. S. A. T. Warren, Barnson, for Manila, 6 a. m.
 Ste. Kamae, Bruhn, for Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, 12 m.
 Ste. Concord, for Paauilo, 11 a. m.
 Ste. Lady, Maki, for Kona ports, 11 a. m.
 Ste. Hamlet, Pederson, for Honapa and Punaluu, 12 m.
 S. S. Mowera, Hemming, for Suva, Brisbane and Sydney.
 Sunday, March 16.
 U. S. A. T. Egbert, Hawes, for San Francisco.

Monday, March 17.
 Ste. Kawilani, Moses, for Kona ports, 5 p. m.
 Ste. Charles Levi Woodbury, for Hilo, about 5 p. m.
 Ste. Kaula, Mana, for Waimea, Kona, 5 p. m.
 Ste. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, 5 p. m.
 Ste. James Maki, Tullett, for Kapa, Anahola and Kilauea, 5 p. m.
 Ste. Mohikana, for Kona ports, 5 p. m.
 Ste. Ka Mo, for Paauilo.
 Ste. Mo Wahine, for Paauilo.

MAHU-KONA.

Arrived—March 12, brig Galilee, Hollingsen, 18 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise.

ROASTED THE TAR OUT OF HUMPHREYS

In the police court yesterday, W. S. Ellis, bailiff in the Circuit Court, charged with assault and battery on A. E. Cooley, was reprimanded and discharged.

Ellis, one day last week, was shy a taleman for the McCarthy case. He saw Cooley standing near the opera house and grabbed him without vouchsafing any explanation of his action. Cooley refused to go to the court room and Ellis, seeing Judge Humphreys emerge from the Judiciary building, appealed to him. The judge ordered Ellis to take Cooley by force, and out of Ellis' subsequent action in the matter arose the assault case.

During the progress of the case Judge Wilcox took occasion to express his opinion of the methods of Judge Humphreys and Judge Gear, as follows: "I do not believe that any one, not even a court bailiff, has the right to go into the streets and commit a breach of the peace. And the court believes, Mr. Ellis, that you made a mistake in the present instance. You should have told the prosecuting witness who you were and for what he was wanted in the court, but the evidence shows that you went there and grabbed him and tried to force him into court. You made a mistake in listening to what Judge Humphreys had to say. Judge Humphreys has no right to tell any person, not even a bailiff, to go out into the street and commit a breach of the peace. The court holds that you are guilty of assault and battery."

"Now, the Circuit Court judges have been great sticklers for proper procedure. Time and again they have thrown out cases from this court on the grounds that no complaint has been filed. They should certainly observe the proper procedure in the summoning of jurors. What you should have done when Mr. Cooley refused the first time you spoke to him was to have reported the matter to Judge Gear, and then he could have issued a regular summons for him, but you did not do this; you made the mistake of listening to what Judge Humphreys advised you to do."

"I do not think, however, Judge Humphreys would have made such an error had he been aware of how circumstances really stood. I do not think that you stated exactly to him how matters stood. However, I do not think that this case merits severe punishment. The court considers your guilty of assault and battery, but it thinks that you deserve simply a reprimand, and the court severely reprimands you on this occasion."

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Atwater celebrated their tin wedding anniversary last evening at their residence, a large number of friends being present.

SATURDAY IN CIRCUIT COURT

Judge Robinson on Saturday presided in the Circuit Court. The docket in the Circuit Court was as follows: In the case of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, the receiver, Wenden, vs. the Hawaiian Sugar Company, the court granted an order for the sale of the Kona Sugar Company plantation, and the sale is to be made at public auction twenty days from date. Receiver Wendenburg presented an affidavit Saturday to the effect that he had not received payment in the sum of \$4,000, which was ordered by the court, and in default of which he was to sell the property. Humphreys in granting the order for sale, remarked that if the creditors could not raise \$7,500 to protect the \$200,000 in bonds, it seemed useless to expect that they would be able to procure sufficient to float the enterprise, even though the time was extended. The entire assets of the corporation are to be sold at once, and the purchaser is allowed to make cash payment of 10 per cent, and give bond for the remainder.

ORDERS KONA SOLD AGAIN.

Judge Humphreys has signed the order for the sale of the Kona Sugar Company plantation, and the sale is to be made at public auction twenty days from date. Receiver Wendenburg presented an affidavit Saturday to the effect that he had not received payment in the sum of \$4,000, which was ordered by the court, and in default of which he was to sell the property. Humphreys in granting the order for sale, remarked that if the creditors could not raise \$7,500 to protect the \$200,000 in bonds, it seemed useless to expect that they would be able to procure sufficient to float the enterprise, even though the time was extended. The entire assets of the corporation are to be sold at once, and the purchaser is allowed to make cash payment of 10 per cent, and give bond for the remainder.

IN FEDERAL COURT.

Judge Estee delivered an oral opinion Saturday in the case of the thirteen sailors against the ship A. J. Fuller. He held that the sailors were entitled to 20 cents per day for the time they were on short rations, February 6 to February 26, and he gave judgment against the Fuller for \$160, and attorney's fee of \$20. This is at the rate of \$10 for each of the sailors.

RETURNS THE FINE.

Judge Humphreys has made an order returning to John H. Wilson the sum of \$100, which he had been fined for contempt of court. Wilson continued to take sail from the beach at Waikiki after he had been ordered to stop by the court, and Humphreys fined him \$100 for disobeying the order. The Supreme Court has just held that Wilson had a right to the sand, and consequently Humphreys made the order returning the amount of the fine.

Crimp McCarthy was found guilty by a jury Saturday of assault and battery and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of six months by Judge Gear. This is the limit for the crime under the court's instructions, the jury not considering the section of the statutes relating to mayhem, and for which a maximum punishment of ten years is provided.

Deputy Attorney General Douthitt, in his argument to the jury, severely scored the defendant for his treatment of the woman who but a few months ago committed perjury in an effort to save him. The jury was out but a few minutes before returning a verdict of guilty. Bitting, during the morning, made another attack upon the indictment, which he declared was insufficient. The motion was promptly overruled by Judge Gear.

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Saturday's daily.)

KONA affairs are now to a great extent in the hands of the bankers who, as trustees for the bondholders, have been requested to step into the breach and provide the money for the taking off of the crop. This move was decided upon at a meeting of the board of directors which was held yesterday morning.

There had been many conferences during the week in which the affairs of the plantation were placed before several capitalists of the city, but the result has been that in each case there was a disinclination to take up the matter and push it. The meeting yesterday morning was a full one, and the board at that time decided to make an appeal to the bondholders to protect the property and the security at the same time, by taking off the present crop.

The letter could not be secured, as neither the secretary of the board nor the officials of the First National Bank would give out the correspondence. Cashier Cooper of the bank said that a letter had been received and the result was that a meeting of the board of directors would have to be held for the purpose of taking up the matter at length. It is understood that the letter is a recital of the moves made in the past few weeks, and that a statement of the affairs of the corporation is made.

The letter closes with an argument setting forth the advantages which are to be gained by the bondholders taking up the work of the present season, thereby enabling the corporation to make the present crop pay and thus putting the plantation on its feet. This state of affairs would necessitate the immediate action of the bondholders, and it is understood that there will be a meeting for the purpose of discussing the project held at once.

Should this not be done the consensus is that there will have to be liquidation of the affairs of the plantation, which would take some time and which would inject into the matter some very interesting problems, as there does not appear to be in the field at this time any purchaser for the estate.

Princess Kawanakoa entertained yesterday afternoon at Pualani, Waikiki, for Hawaiian ladies. The old residence of Queen Dowager Kapiolani was radiant with its decorations of beautiful flowers, leis being largely used in the reception hall, where the guests were greeted by the Princess, assisted by Princess Kalaiananale. The reception lasted from 2 to 6, and during that time over four score Hawaiians were greeted by the new social queen.

The wedding of Mr. Albert Waters, home and Miss Koonke will take place on April 24.

The wedding of Miss Maude Gillett and Mr. Archibald A. Young will be a summer event.

It is understood that the nuptials of Miss Juliet King and Mr. Clifford Kimball will be celebrated some time next fall, and October may be the month chosen for the event.

(From Monday's daily.)

Editor Advertiser: Perhaps some would like to know the rainfall during our late storm in Hamakua at different elevations on the north side of Mauna Kea. The Kilauea plantation keeps a record at five different elevations. For the past storm it reads:

At an elevation of 225 feet, 4.72 inches; at an elevation of 200 feet, 5.95 inches; at an elevation of 2,000 feet, 37.91 inches; at an elevation of 4,000 feet, 67.23 inches; at an elevation of 5,200 feet, 20.27 inches.

The first is at the sugar works, the second at the plantation residence, the third at the coffee, the fourth at the ranch residence, the fifth at the upper government road.

JOHN M. HORNER.

Fire broke out last night at 8:30 o'clock in an old unused frame building on the Kwa side of Alaka street, between Queen and Halekahuila streets, and threatened for time to destroy not only that structure, but also the warehouse sheds on the corner, belonging to the Wilder Steamship Company. When the alarm was turned in at the central station, the flames had already shot out of the paneless windows and the well seasoned lumber was burning like shavings. The chemical engine arrived first and a stream of chemically charged fluid was directed on the fire nearest the warehouse.

In spite of the firemen's active work in this quarter the flames leaped across the intervening space of about ten feet, setting fire to the corner structure. Shortly afterward two streams of water were directed on the makai side of the house, and in a couple of minutes the fire was practically under control.

A section of corrugated iron roofing set upright in the ground between the two buildings at first prevented the firemen from sending the streams low down, until a hose was carried around to the rear from which point the fire was extinguished. In ten minutes every vestige of the fire was gone, and the wooden shack saved from destruction. The structure is owned by the Macfarlanes, and has not been occupied for the past two or three years. It has probably been used of late by vagabonds and is supposed that a cigarette or cigar stump carelessly thrown by some one started the fire. In the warehouse next door were a number of landing boats belonging to the Wilder steamers, but none of them were near the end which was ablaze.

The transport Egbert sailed for San Francisco about 4:30 p. m. yesterday, with her freight of time-expired soldiers, going to the Prentiss to be mustered out. Quite a crowd was present at Naval Wharf No. 1 when the transport sailed, for many of the soldiers on board had friends here, which they made when they passed through Honolulu en route to the Philippines in 1898.

The Egbert, standing high out of the water, encrusted with dirt and covered with green growth for several inches above her water line, presented anything but a prepossessing appearance when she steamed away. While the troops aboard were asking to get home again and willing to run almost any risk in order to speedily effect that consummation, there were those among them who repined anything but implicit confidence in the big boat. They said that she was unseaworthy, that her hull leaked, that two crown sheets were gone in one of her boilers, and that she had broken down three or four times coming here from Manila.

The Egbert is probably not in the best of shape, and it was probably thought safest to break the long journey here. The transport will go into drydock at San Francisco for a thorough overhauling.

Just before the Egbert sailed a police officer escorted five stowaways from the vessel to terra firma. One was attired in conventional black, but the remaining quartette were serviceably arrayed in khaki, leggings and campaign hats. They were probably men who had deserted from transports going to Manila, and who opted that in the Egbert they saw an easy chance to return to the mainland.

When taken off the ship the stowaways, with the exception of one, made themselves scarce. The exception was a persevering cuss, however, and he figured out that he just had to go, and moreover he did go. Just as the transport was saying goodbye to the wharf and the breach was momentarily widening the fellow made a grab for the bowline, and going up hand over hand like a monkey, succeeded in clambering aboard, and is now well on his way to San Francisco.

A daring hold-up is said to have taken place on Queen street, near Fort street, late on Saturday night. As a young Portuguese hack driver named Dias was walking home after having put up his car for the night, he saw a drunken man lying on the sidewalk and another man stooping over him and going through his pockets.

Dias says that just as he passed the man asked him if he had half a dollar. A daring hold-up is said to have taken place on Queen street, near Fort street, late on Saturday night. As a young Portuguese hack driver named Dias was walking home after having put up his car for the night, he saw a drunken man lying on the sidewalk and another man stooping over him and going through his pockets.

Dias says that just as he passed the man asked him if he had half a dollar.

This accident to the transport Egbert was the only one of the kind which has occurred in the Hawaiian Islands since the war.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson was the only one of the Circuit Judges attending to business yesterday. Humphreys did not appear on the scene at all, and sent down word that he was in at home. Gear came down in the afternoon, but did not hold court. Saturday was the last day of the term, and now only equity cases and chambers matters can be heard until the next term, which convenes May 1st.

Judge Robinson heard argument on demurrer yesterday, and a few probate matters, which had been assigned to him. He announced yesterday that hereafter Monday would be observed as motion and demurrer day, and that he would consider such motions if they were filed before noon of the following day. The Circuit Judges have been considering the adoption of rules of court, but have been unable to agree so far.

ORDER FOR KONA SALE.

The final order for sale of the Kona Sugar Company plantation was made yesterday by Humphreys, who signed it at his home. The order says that the fee of the receiver must first be paid, and then the receiver's certificates, the remainder to be paid into court.

"And it is further ordered that said First American Savings & Trust Company, trustee for the bondholders, deliver up for cancellation the mortgage or trust deed securing the said bonds, and that it convey and release all said property and all its title in the same to Kona Sugar Company, and that all lien claimants discharge and cancel all liens filed by them."

COURT NOTES.

C. F. Reynolds, Federal Court reporter, was yesterday admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He was a former member of the Santa Barbara (Cal.) bar.

Label for divorce addressed to Judge C. F. Little was filed yesterday by Jacinta de Conceicao Fernandes vs. Manoel Pereira Fernandes. Deserter is alleged as ground for the complaint. J. F. Colburn has sued C. S. Denky for \$2000 on note.

The annual accounts of W. O. Smith, guardian of the estate of Bill Bray, were approved by Judge Robinson yesterday. The same order was made in the matter of the estate of A. K. Akau.

A demurrer in the case of E. C. Berdeman et al. vs. Susan Kahilua was argued yesterday and taken under advisement by Judge Robinson. The bill as to the Kilauea Sugar Company was dismissed by agreement.

The accounts of the J. H. Wood estate were approved yesterday. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff by consent yesterday in the case of Frank Godfrey vs. A. J. Lopez.

An inventory of the estate of the late Archie Gillilan was filed yesterday, showing property valued at \$10,656.46.

FEDERAL COURT.

The case of H. Hamano, appeal from the decision of the New York General Board of Appraisers, which upheld the ruling of Collector Stackable that Japanese slippers should be classified as iron, was before Judge Estee yesterday. Mr. Dunne objected to the taking of evidence in the case, but the court overruled him, and the first witness was sworn. Mr. Fitch claimed that the slippers should be assessed as rawhide if not as leather, under the similitude clause of the tariff act. At this Mr. Dunne quoted a section of the statute which prohibited raising a question at the trial which had not been brought to the notice of the collector of customs originally. When the matter was before Stackable no mention had been made of the similitude clause, and the court held that it could not be presented at this time. The case went over until Wednesday, to give Mr. Fitch time to look up authorities on the subject.

NEW FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

A new grand jury for the April term of United States Court was drawn by Judge Estee yesterday. Clerk Maling taking the names out of the box, which contained four hundred names. The following are the jurors drawn: William Lucas, C. A. Graham, Honolulu; Charles Andrews, Hilo; A. F. Cooke, A. Hocking, Honolulu; G. Borchgrevink, Waimea, Kona; Edwin Benner, Honolulu; Henry H. Benton, Frank J. Woods, Kohala; F. F. Porter, Demetrius Camarinos, Honolulu; C. C. Kennedy, Hilo; R. R. Berg, Quindin H. Berrey, Honolulu; William Edmund, Hilo; Harry Armitage, William Allen, Honolulu; Frank W. Boswell, David Kapakapa, Hilo; W. A. Bailey, Waikuku, Maui; Chas. W. Booth, Frank H. Armstrong, A. St. C. Pihai, Honolulu.

The Enterprise.

HILO, March 14.—The steamer Enterprise is now slated to sail from San Francisco March 15. Her arrival in Hilo will in all probability be marked by a rousing reception, in which all the business men will participate. The advent of a steamship line between San Francisco and Hilo will be a distinct mile stone in the prosperity of the city. The importance of the event will not be overlooked and the officers of the steamer and representatives of the line should be given a grand fete.

Charters for Hilo—Am. bk. Amy Turner, San Francisco; Am. bk. Annie Johnson, San Francisco; Am. str. Enterprise, San Francisco; Am. schr. O. M. Kellogg, Balahard; Am. schr. Otilie Ford, Balahard; Am. schr. W. F. Witze-mann, Port Townsend.

Vessels in Port—Am. sp. Helen Brew-

er, Mahoney; Am. bkt. St. Katherine, Sunders; Am. bkt. Roderick Dhu, Johnson.

Shipping Notes.

The transport Egbert, which sailed for San Francisco yesterday, took no toll.

The barkentine S. N. Castle, Captain Nelson, arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon, after a trip of seventeen days.

Whitney & Marsh

LIMITED.

1045 Fort Street.

Wool Dress Goods, Washable Dress Goods, Silks, White Goods, Trimmings, Linings, Laces and Embroideries.

Flannels, Housewearing Linens, Art Decoupes, Blankets, Comforters, Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases, Domestic, Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Novelties and Novelties.

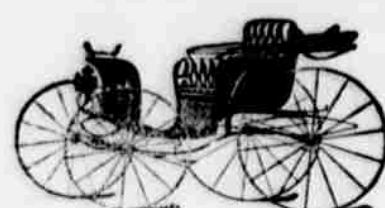
MAIL ORDERS

Promptly Filled at W. & M.

Popular Prices.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,
 PHAETONS,
 BRAKES,
 SURREYS,
 BUGGIES,
 RUNABOUTS.



Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE PRICES

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
 E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
 PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
 NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
 SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1d, 2s 3d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. I. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

IMPERIAL LIME Metropolitan Meat Company

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.
 The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
 Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS

Last night about six o'clock, Captain Parker was riding up Liliha street on a Rapid Transit car. Conductor S. M. Griggs asked the officer for his fare, and Parker displayed his badge. Griggs said that he would have to pay, and when Parker refused, is alleged to have nearly choked him and kicked him off the car. A charge of assault and battery on Captain Parker has been preferred against Griggs.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Lucien Young has been nominated to be a commander in the navy.